

# Annual Report

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

### FOR 1909.

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*To the Members of the Southall-Norwood Urban District Council*

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GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and Sanitary circumstances of your District, for the year 1909. It gives me great pleasure to say that the general health of your District during the past year was most satisfactory. In my last Annual Report I commented on the exceptionally low rate of mortality for that and the previous year; which was the lowest recorded for the previous twelve years. You will be pleased to learn that this year, again, there is a reduction—although only a fractional one—in the gross annual death rate, and that you are thus in the exceptionally happy position to be able to point to an abnormally low death rate for three years in succession, which has never been the case before in the sanitary history of the District. Under these circumstances comment is unnecessary; the figures in the body of the Report are sufficiently explanatory. I will, however, say this: that I am satisfied that the decreased rates of mortality and morbidity which they show are not brought about by erroneous calculation or estimation of the population.

It is not that the rates per 1,000 alone show a diminution but that the actual number of deaths and recorded cases of disease are less. With regard to notifiable diseases the number of cases of Scarlet Fever is the smallest ever recorded in the district; here, again, there has been a marked decrease for three successive years, such as has not been approached before. Although the number is so small, and certainly not more than the average, yet I am sure it would be

considerably reduced if more care was exercised by the public in attending to the very elementary precautions against the spread of infection. I refer to those instances which have come under notice in which parents have sent children to school from homes in which there were patients suffering from these illnesses, and to those cases, on which I have reported, of children actually suffering from notifiable illness being sent to the Public Elementary Schools. I feel sure that the Council would do well to institute proceedings against those responsible in any future cases.

With regard to the general sanitary circumstances of the District they are in every way satisfactory at the present time.

The cases of Nuisances which have had to be dealt with during the year have only been of ordinary character. There are no offensive trades or businesses carried on in the District as scheduled in the Public Health Act.

Your Inspector has paid particular attention to the supervision of the food supply, and to this end, Slaughter Houses, Butchers Shops, Dairies, Milk Shops and Bakehouses have been frequently and systematically inspected. The disposal of refuse is carried out effectively, both as regards sewage, house refuse and cleansing of streets. The means provided for the isolation of notifiable diseases and disinfection are in every way adequate and satisfactory.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Brown, Surveyor; Mr. Wood, Sanitary Inspector; Mr. Burwell, Assistant Clerk; Mr. Hanson, Rate Collector; and Mr. Rayner, Curator of the Cemetery, for statistical and other information relating to their several departments, which I have embodied in the report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. D. WINDLE.

## SECTION I.

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### Sanitary Area.

The Urban District of Southall-Norwood is situated on the main road from London to Oxford,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the Marble Arch,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Uxbridge, and 4 miles north-west of Brentford—the County Town.

The area of the District is 2,575 statute acres ; 2,525 acres of land, and 50 acres of water.

The soil is gravel, with occasional outcrops of brick earth.

The length of the District from North to South is 2 miles 4 furlongs 86 yards, and the breadth from Bull's Bridge to the Sewage Disposal Works 3 miles 0 furlongs 203 yards, the narrowest parts being at the extreme northern end of the District, which is 2 furlongs 210 yards.

The highest point above Trinity high water mark is on the Southall Station Bridge, which is 115·5 feet, and the lowest point at the Sewage Disposal Works, which is 21·5 feet above such level.

The total length of public roads now under the jurisdiction of the Council is about 15 miles. The mileage of private roads is about 6 miles.

### Public Open Spaces.

	Acres.
Norwood Green     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	8
Recreation Ground (Southall Green)     ...     ...	11
Southall Park     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	14½
acquired by the Council last year at a total cost of £9,776 12s. 6d., towards which the Middlesex County Council contributed £2,285.	

### Wards.

For administrative purposes the District is divided into East and West Wards.

The Division of the Wards is an imaginary line, which begins in the centre of the road outside Waxlow Farm entrance, down North Road to Uxbridge Road, thence to the "Three Horseshoes" Beerhouse, down South Road, over Station Bridge and on by St. John's Church, along Western Road, by "Halfway House" Beerhouse, and on until opposite the "Prince of Wales," where the line leaves the road, and goes to rear of the two cottages opposite, and again joins



the road immediately after passing over Canal Bridge and thence on to Watersplash.

All to the left of the line is East Ward, and all to the right West Ward.

### **Estimated Population for Middle of Year 1909, 23,291.**

The population is estimated to the middle of the year, solely for the purpose of calculating the various rates of sickness and mortality ; since the population at the middle of the year approximately represents the average population for the year. This is taken as the basis for calculation. If the total population at the end of the year was used the rates would be fallaciously low, and this would be the case, of course, if the estimate for the middle of the year was too high. The records of mortality and sickness are exact. The estimated population is only approximately so.

It is therefore important, if the vital statistics are to be trustworthy tests of health conditions, that the estimate should be as accurate as possible. There are several methods of calculation. The most reliable for a growing district is to multiply the number of houses on the rate book at the middle of the year by the probable average number of inmates of each, which figure is obtained from the census data. At the end of December, 1908, there were 4,503 houses in rating : East Ward 1,840, West Ward 2,663. The number of new houses brought into rating from January to end of June 1909, was 81 : East Ward 40, West Ward 41. That is a total of 4,584 houses at the middle of the year, which, multiplied by 5, gives a population of 22,920. Allowance should be made for empty houses, since these remain in rating ; on the other hand, in the working class parts of the District, a considerable proportion of the houses are occupied by two families. For this reason, it may be that the average number of inmates in each house is more than 5, the figure used in the estimate. Putting one against the other, and taking into consideration the "natural increase" of population—births less deaths—I estimate the population for statistical purposes at 23,291, including the inmates of St. Marylebone Schools (371). This estimate does not include the inmates of the London County Asylum, Hanwell, since they cannot be regarded as belonging to the residential population of the District. The vital statistics of this Institution are dealt with separately. The approximate correctness of this estimate can be checked by data from the birth rate. The basis is the assumption of a fairly constant birth rate for a series of years. This has been the case, the average birth rate for the past ten years is 30.60. The number of births during last year was 686. Assuming that 30.60 is the number of births per 1,000 population, 686 is the number of births or

$$\frac{686 \times 1,000}{30.60} = 22,417 \text{ population.}$$

## Estimated Total Population, including Institutions, at end of Year, 1909, 23,715.

From June to the end of December 159 houses were brought into rating; the total number of houses on the rate book at that time was as follows:—

End of December, 1909.		Total.	East Ward.	West Ward.
Houses on Rate Book ... ..		4743	1946	2797

This gives a population of 23,715. To this must be added the inmates of the St. Marylebone Schools and the London County Asylum, Norwood, 371 and 2,584 respectively, so that the total population of the District is 26,670.

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### Comparative Table to end of Year.

	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	West.	East.	Estimated to end of 1904.		Estimated to end of 1905.		Estimated to end of 1906.		Estimated to end of 1907.		Estimated to end of 1908.		Estimated to end of 1909.	
					West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.
Southall-Norwood	5188	9953	5337	4516	16640	9050	7590	8095	19380	11090	8290	21920	12995	8925	22515	13315
St. Marylebone Schools...	335	—	412	—	—	412	—	412	—	412	—	—	412	—	—	371
London County Asylum...	2037	—	—	—	—	—	2835	2855	—	—	2825	—	—	2584	—	2584
Total .. ..	7560	—	13,200	—	19,907.	—	21,627.	—	22,617.	—	25,157	—	25,470	—	26,670	—

### Comparative Table to Middle of Year.

	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Estimated to June, 1903.		Estimated to June, 1904.		Estimated to June, 1905.		Estimated to June, 1906.		Estimated to June, 1907.		Estimated to June, 1908.		Estimated to June, 1909.										
			West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	Whole Dist.	West.	East.	West.	East.								
Southall- Norwood	5188	9953	5337	4516	13832	7195	6225	15325	8300	7025	17300	9430	7870	18365	10290	8075	20940	12425	8515	22000	13000	9000	22920	13520	9400
St. Marylebone Schools	335	—	412	—	—	412	—	—	412	—	—	412	—	—	412	—	—	412	412	—	—	371	—	—	371
Total	5513	10,365	14,244		15,737		17,712		18,777		21,352		22,371		23,291										



Comparative Table.--Houses in Rating.

	Total.	East.	West.
HOUSES IN RATING end of December, 1905 ...	3772	1619	2153
NEW HOUSES : January to June, 1906... ..	213	41	172
Total .. ...	3985	1660	2325
NEW HOUSES : June to December, 1906 ...	203	43	160
Total ... ..	4188	1703	2485
NEW HOUSES : January to June, 1907... ..	125	50	75
Total ... ..	4313	1753	2560
NEW HOUSES : June to December, 1907 ..	71	32	39
Total ... ..	4384	1785	2599
NEW HOUSES : January to June, 1908... ..	61	29	32
Total ... ..	4445	1814	2631
NEW HOUSES : June to December, 1908 ...	58	26	32
Total ... ..	4503	1840	2663
NEW HOUSES : January to June, 1909... ..	81	40	41
Total ... ..	4584	1880	2704
NEW HOUSES : June to December, 1909 ...	159	66	93
Total ... ..	4743	1946	2797

## SECTION II.

### Vital Statistics.—Births and Birth Rate.

The total number of Births registered during the year was 686; males 375, females 311. The Birth Rate is 29·4 per 1000.\*

Distributed in Wards the Births and Rates are as follows :			
28·5 per 1000 East Ward.		30·0 per 1000 West Ward.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
—	—	—	—
143	125	232	186
268		418	
686			

7 illegitimate births were registered from the East Ward and 10 from the West.

The Curator of the Cemetery has notified the burial of 19 still-born children.

### Comparative Table.

YEAR.	WHOLE DISTRICT.		EAST WARD.		WEST WARD.	
	Births.	Rate.	Births.	Rate.	Births.	Rate.
1903	476	34·4	196	31·4	280	36·8
1904	578	36·7	289	41·1	289	33·1
1905	576	32·5	245	31·1	331	33·6
1906	621	33·6	269	33·3	352	32·7
1907	677	31·2	281	33·0	396	30·8
1908	660	29·4	295	32·7	365	27·2
1909	686	29·4	268	28·5	418	30·0

\*The Rate for England and Wales (1906) is 27·0 per 1000.



Year.	Births.	Rate.	Population.
1891	208	40·9	5188
1892	193	37·2	5188
1893	189	34·6	5456
1894	184	31·9	5756
1895	188	28·1	6684
1896	207	28·8	7184
1897	254	32·1	7910
1898	258	30·2	8531
1899	325	34·8	9311
1900	353	31·4	11199
1901	360	34·3	10477
1902	465	36·6	12680
1903	476	34·4	13832
1904	578	36·7	15737
1905	576	32·6	17712
1906	621	33·6	18777
1907	677	31·2	21352
1908	660	29·4	22371
1909	686	29·4	23291

### Deaths and Death Rates.

#### Whole District.

*Total*, 225 (Males 108, Females 117), *Rate*, 9·6 per 1000.

The total number of deaths registered as occurring within the District at all ages and from all causes was 199 (males 96, females 103).

For statistical purposes it is necessary to add to this figure the deaths of persons from your District who died in the Hillingdon Infirmary, the various London Hospitals and Middlesex County Asylums. These "outside" deaths were 26 in number (males 12, females 14). The deaths occurring in Hanwell Asylum, although registered in your District, are excluded from the total of 225. The death rate for the whole District calculated on the estimated population of 23,291 at the middle of 1909 is therefore 9·6 per 1,000. The ages and causes of death are shown in the following tables.

#### Deaths and Death Rates.—East and West Wards.

In the East Ward the deaths registered in the District were 97 (51 males, 46 females). The "outside" deaths were 14 in number (6 males, 8 females). Total deaths belonging to this Ward—111. The death rate on the estimated population of 9,400 is 11·8 per 1,000.

In the West Ward, the deaths registered in the District were 102 (males 45, females 57). The "outside" deaths were 12 in number (6 males, 6 females). Total deaths belonging to this Ward—114. The death rate on the estimated population of 13,891 is 8·2 per 1,000.

TABLE IV.  
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.		
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	East.	West.	Work-house.	Vari-ous London Hos-pitals.	S. Mary-lebone Schools.	Sana-torium. Asylum.
Measles ...	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Septic Diseases ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Phthisis ...	2	—	—	—	1	10	1	6	3	2	1	—	27
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	12	3	3	5	1	2	1	7	7	1	1	—	20
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	15	—	1	—	—	9	8	8	7	2	1	—	12
Bronchitis ...	18	3	1	—	—	3	13	12	8	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia ...	20	8	6	1	—	6	7	10	18	—	—	—	2
Pleurisy ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diseases of Parturition ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	—
Heart Diseases ...	22	—	—	1	—	11	10	13	8	1	—	—	12
Accidents ...	6	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Suicides ...	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
All other causes ...	51	19	3	3	1	9	16	17	19	5	10	—	102
All causes ...	225	65	23	14	6	59	58	97	101	11	15	—	200

# Deaths and Death Rates distributed into Wards.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	EAST WARD.						WEST WARD.					
	Total Deaths 111. Males 57. Females 54.						Total Deaths 114. Males 51. Females 63.					
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	Over 65.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	Over 65.
Measles ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Septic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tubercular diseases ...	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	1
Cancer ...	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	1	3	1	2	—
Bronchitis ...	2	1	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	3	5
Pneumonia ...	2	3	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	1	6
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	—	—	5	4
Cirrhosis of liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal diseases ...	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of parturition ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Premature birth ...	—	—	—	—	7	5	10	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Diseases ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Accidents ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Suicides ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ...	12	2	1	1	7	5	7	1	2	1	2	11
TOTALS ...	30	10	8	3	35	25	35	13	6	3	24	33
The rate per 1,000 of estimated population is 11·8 as compared with 12·6 for 1908.							The rate per 1,000 of estimated population is 8·2 as compared with 8·2 for 1908.					



## Infantile Mortality.

The total number of infant deaths under 1 year of age was 65. In the East Ward 30. West Ward 35. The infant mortality for the whole district is 94·7 per 1,000 births. East Ward 111·9 per 1,000 births, West Ward 83·7 per 1,000 births.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909. Whole District 94·7.  
Deaths from Stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

[illegible]

EAST WARD.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909=111'9 per 1,000.  
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	6	1	1	—	8	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	2	30
	Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Infectious Diseases—																		
Measles ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																		
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Enteritis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wasting Diseases—																		
Premature Birth..	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Defects ...	...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
Erysipelas ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsions ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Bronchitis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Other Causes ...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		6	1	1	—	8	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	2	30
District (or sub-division) of Southall-Norwood.		Population (estimated to middle of 1909) .. 9,400.																
Births in the Year	legitimate ..	Deaths in the Year of { legitimate infants .. 26																
	illegitimate ..	Deaths from all Causes at all Ages .. 111																

WEST WARD.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909=83·7 per 1000.  
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes {	Certified ...	10	1	2	2	15	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	30
	Uncertified...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Common Infectious Diseases —																		
Measles ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																		
Diarrhoea, all forms	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wasting Diseases—																		
Premature Birth ...	...	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Congenital Defects	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accidental Suffocation																		
Convulsions ...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Laryngitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ..	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
																		2
		11	1	2	2	16	3	3	1	3	5	1	1	2	2	—	—	35

District (or sub-division) of Southall-Norwood.  
Births in the year { legitimate .. 408.  
                                  illegitimate .. 10.  
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages .. 114.

Population (estimated to middle of 1909) .. 13,891.  
Deaths in the year of { legitimate .. 33.  
                                  illegitimate .. 2.



## Comparative Tables.

## Whole District.

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births.	Birth rate per 1000 living.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1892	27	193	37·2	139·8
1893	14	189	34·6	74·0
1894	27	184	31·9	146·7
1895	26	188	28·1	139·5
1896	31	207	28·1	149·7
1897	28	254	32·1	110·2
1898	32	258	30·2	112·3
1899	51	325	34·8	156·1
1900	44	353	31·4	124·6
1901	65	360	34·3	180·4
1902	62	465	36·6	133·3
1903	64	476	34·4	134·4
1904	85	578	36·7	147·0
1905	58	576	32·5	100·6
1906	96	621	33·6	154·0
1907	64	677	31·2	94·3
1908	63	660	29·4	95·4
1909	65	686	29·4	94·7

1909.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole District.
Population ... ..	9,400	13,891	23,291
Births ... ..	268	418	686
Birth Rate ... ..	28·5	30·0	29·4
Deaths under 1 year ...	30	35	65
Rate per 1000 children born and registered ... ..	111·9	83·7	94·7
Total deaths at all ages ...	111	114	225
Total death rate ... ..	11·8	8·2	9·6

1908.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole District.
Population ... ..	9,000	13,371	22,371
Births ... ..	295	365	660
Birth Rate ... ..	32·7	27·2	29·4
Deaths under 1 year ...	33	30	63
Rate per 1000 children born and registered ... ..	118·8	82·1	95·4
Total deaths at all ages ...	114	107	221
Total Death Rate ... ..	12·6	8·2	9·8

1907.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole District.
Population ... ..	8,515	12,837	21,352
Births ... ..	281	396	677
Birth Rate ... ..	33·0	30·8	31·8
Deaths under 1 year ...	35	29	64
Rate per 1000 children born and registered ... ..	124·5	73·2	94·3
Total deaths at all ages ...	117	100	217
Total Death Rate ... ..	13·7	7·9	10·1

1906.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole District.
Population ... ..	8,075	10,702	18,777
Births ... ..	269	352	621
Birth Rate ... ..	33·3	32·7	33·6
Deaths under 1 year ...	43	53	96
Rate per 1000 children born and registered ... ..	159·8	150·5	154·5
Total Death Rate ... ..	13·7	12·4	12·9

1905.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole District.
Population ... ..	7,870	9,842	17,712
Births ... ..	245	331	576
Birth Rate ... ..	31·0	33·6	32·5
Deaths under 1 year ...	25	33	58
Rate per 1000 children born and registered ... ..	100·2	99·6	100·6
Total Death Rate ... ..	10·1	10·1	10·3

1904.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole District.
Population ... ..	7,025	8,712	15,737
Births ... ..	289	289	578
Birth Rate ... ..	41·1	33·1	36·7
Deaths under 1 year ...	43	42	85
Rate per 1000 children born and registered ... ..	148·7	145·2	147·0
Total Death Rate ... ..	13·9	11·1	12·3

1903.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole District.
Population ... ..	6,225	7,607	13,832
Births ... ..	196	280	476
Birth Rate ... ..	31·4	36·8	34·4
Deaths under 1 year ...	28	36	64
Rate per 1000 children born and registered ... ..	148·8	138·5	134·4
Total Death Rate ... ..	11·4	12·8	12·2

### Zymotic Death Rate

DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, WHOLE DISTRICT.		
TOTAL.	East Ward.	West Ward.
4	2	2

The Death rate *from the Scheduled Notifiable Diseases*, viz.:—Small Pox, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas, is 0·1 per 1,000 persons, living, as compared with 0·08 for 1908.

In the East Ward the rate is 0·2, and in the West Ward 0·02 as compared with 0·2 and 0·0 per 1,000 for 1908.

### Comparative Table, Whole District.

1893	...	...	...	...	1·4 per 1,000	Average Rate, 0·7 per 1,000
1894	...	...	...	...	1·3 „ „	
1895	...	...	...	...	0·3 „ „	
1896	...	...	...	...	0·9 „ „	
1897	...	...	...	...	1·5 „ „	
1898	...	...	...	...	1·7 „ „	
1899	...	...	...	...	1·1 „ „	
1900	...	...	...	...	1·3 „ „	
1901	...	...	...	...	0·1 „ „	
1902	...	...	...	...	0·3 „ „	
1903	...	...	...	...	0·8 „ „	
1904	...	...	...	...	0·3 „ „	
1905	...	...	...	...	0·2 „ „	
1906	...	...	...	...	0·3 „ „	
1907	...	...	...	...	0·2 „ „	
1908	...	...	...	...	0·08 „ „	
1909	...	...	...	...	0·1 „ „	

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, NOT NOTIFIABLE.		
TOTAL.	East Ward.	West Ward.
19	8	11

The Death Rate for the whole District from *Zymotic Diseases not Notifiable*, viz.:—Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa is 0·8 per 1,000 persons living.



In the East Ward 0·8 and in the West Ward 0·7 per 1,000 as compared with 1·6 and 0·8 respectively for 1908.

### Comparative Table.

1893	...	...	...	...	1·5 per 1,000	} Average Rate, 1·7 per 1,000
1894	...	...	...	...	1·1 „ „	
1895	...	...	...	...	1·0 „ „	
1896	...	...	...	...	2·0 „ „	
1897	...	...	...	...	1·6 „ „	
1898	...	...	...	...	1·4 „ „	
1899	...	...	...	...	2·5 „ „	
1900	...	...	...	...	2·2 „ „	
1901	...	...	...	...	2·9 „ „	
1902	...	...	...	...	1·9 „ „	
1903	...	...	...	...	1·3 „ „	
1904	...	...	...	...	2·5 „ „	
1905	...	...	...	...	1·4 „ „	
1906	...	...	...	...	2·2 „ „	
1907	...	...	...	...	1·1 „ „	
1908	...	...	...	...	1·1 „ „	
1909	...	...	...	...	0·8 „ „	

Total *Rate from all Zymotic Diseases* for the whole District is 0·9 per 1,000 as compared with 1·2 for 1908.

### Death Rates from not Notifiable Zymotic Diseases.

#### Whole District.

In the East Ward 1·0 and in the West Ward 0·9 per 1,000 as compared with 1·8 and 0·8 per 1,000 for each Ward in 1908.

1893	...	...	...	...	2·9 per 1,000	} Average Rate, 2·5 per 1,000
1894	...	...	...	...	2·4 „ „	
1895	...	...	...	...	1·3 „ „	
1896	...	...	...	...	2·9 „ „	
1897	...	...	...	...	3·1 „ „	
1898	...	...	...	...	3·1 „ „	
1899	...	...	...	...	3·6 „ „	
1900	...	...	...	...	3·5 „ „	
1901	...	...	...	...	3·0 „ „	
1902	...	...	...	...	2·2 „ „	
1903	...	...	...	...	2·2 „ „	
1904	...	...	...	...	2·6 „ „	
1905	...	...	...	...	1·5 „ „	
1906	...	...	...	...	2·5 „ „	
1907	...	...	...	...	1·4 „ „	
1908	...	...	...	...	1·2 „ „	
1909	...	...	...	...	0·9 „ „	

### Table of Deaths from Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.

	Phthisis.			Rate.		Other Tubercular Diseases.			Rate.
1893	...	3	...	0.5	...	...	—	...	—
1894	...	—	...	—	...	...	—	...	—
1895	...	9	...	1.3	...	...	—	...	—
1896	...	6	...	0.8	...	...	—	...	—
1897	...	4	...	0.5	...	...	—	...	—
1898	...	6	...	0.7	...	...	—	...	—
1899	...	7	...	0.7	...	...	—	...	—
1900	...	2	...	0.1	...	...	4	...	0.3
1901	...	14	...	1.3	...	...	4	...	0.3
1902	...	9	...	0.7	...	...	8	...	0.6
1903	...	15	...	1.0	...	...	5	...	0.3
1904	...	12	...	0.7	...	...	4	...	0.2
1905	...	12	...	0.6	...	...	10	...	0.5
1906	...	13	...	0.6	...	...	7	...	0.0
1907	...	15	...	0.7	...	...	6	...	0.2
1908	...	19	...	0.8	...	...	10	...	0.4
1909	...	12	...	0.5	...	...	15	...	0.6

WHOLE DISTRICT.		EAST WARD.	WEST WARD.
1909.—Phthisis	12	6	6
Other Tubercular diseases	15	7	8

### Total Respiratory Death Rate.

Forty-eight deaths were registered from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c., 22 in the East Ward and 26 in the West.

The death rate from diseases of the respiratory organs, viz.: Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c., is 2.6 per 1,000.

1892	...	...	...	5.2	per 1,000
1893	...	...	...	1.4	„ „
1894	...	...	...	2.3	„ „
1895	...	...	...	4.6	„ „
1896	...	...	...	2.9	„ „
1897	...	...	...	2.2	„ „
1898	...	...	...	1.8	„ „
1899	...	...	...	2.4	„ „
1900	...	...	...	2.0	„ „
1901	...	...	...	4.6	„ „
1902	...	...	...	2.3	„ „
1903	...	„	...	3.5	„ „

### Total Respiratory Death Rate—(*Continued*).

1904	...	...	...	3·0	per	1,000
1905	...	...	...	1·3	„	„
1906	...	...	...	2·0	„	„
1907	...	...	...	2·8	„	„
1908	...	...	...	2·5	„	„
1909 (48 deaths)			...	2·6	„	„

### Statistical Evidence of the Sanitary Condition of the District.

The rates of Mortality contained in the foregoing tables, viz. :—  
The total death rate, infant mortality, and zymotic death rate, are those most useful for evidence of the health conditions of a small town, and their relative value for this purpose is in the order here given.

#### Annual Death Rate.

The gross annual death rate for the year, viz., 9·6 per 1,000, is fractionally less than that of last year (9·8). The number of deaths, however, during the year was four in excess of the number for last year, and so it is probable that the decreased rate is brought about by the increased estimated population. With regard to the deaths occurring at various age periods the most marked difference, as compared with last year, is a decrease in the number of deaths at ages, one to five years, and twenty-five to sixty-five ; and an increase of deaths at ages sixty-five and upwards. Deaths at other age periods approximate to those of last year.

With regard to the causes of death, the greatest increase occurred from Measles, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Heart Disease, and the greatest decrease from Diarrhœal Diseases and Phthisis. In my last annual Report I commented on the exceptionally low death rate for the year, which was the lowest recorded for the previous twelve years. It is highly satisfactory to find that there is again a decrease, although it is only a fractional one, and you are in the happy position of being able to show an abnormally low death rate for three years in succession which has never been the case before in the Sanitary history of the District. I said last year that to a great extent the low death rate was probably due to the favourable climatic conditions which prevailed. I am inclined to think that the continued low rate of mortality for the past year is due also in some measure to this cause ; but I also venture to say that the continued low rate for the past three years must also be ascribed largely to improved sanitary and social conditions which have been instituted and effected in the district for some years past.

On comparing the deaths and death rates in the East and West Wards, there is a marked and disquieting difference. The East



Ward has an estimated population of 9,400 the total number of deaths was 111, giving a rate of 11·8 per 1,000. The estimated population in the West Ward is 13,891, the total number of deaths was 114, giving a rate of only 8·2 per 1,000; so that the gross death rate of the East Ward is 3·6 per 1,000 higher than for the West Ward. For some years past this discrepancy has existed; ever since the rates have been estimated for the wards separately the death rate in the East Ward has been the highest. This circumstance continues to puzzle me very much, and I am quite unable to afford a completely satisfactory explanation. I can only say that the figures suggest some unfavourable circumstances in operation in the East Ward, but exactly what these are I cannot say.

I have dealt with the matter in previous reports, and do not think it necessary to repeat what I have already said, since no fresh facts have come to our knowledge which throw any further light on the matter.

### The Corrected Death Rate.

In order to compare the death rate for the district with that for the country generally, the age and sex of the district population must be approximated to that of England and Wales.

By means of a factor calculated from the census data the gross death rate of the district can be corrected to what it would be if the age and sex distribution of the district population were the same as that for England and Wales. This factor is given in the County Report, viz., 1·05131. Thus  $9·6 \times 1·05131$  gives 10·9, the corrected death rate per 1,000.

### Comparative Mortality Rate.

If the corrected district rate is compared with the rate at all ages for England and Wales taken at 1,000, it gives what is known as the comparative mortality figure. Thus:—

$$\frac{\text{Corrected District Rate}}{\text{Rate for England and Wales}} = \frac{10·9}{15·4} \times 1,000 = 642·8$$

the figure of comparative mortality for Southall-Norwood. This may be expressed by saying that the same number of persons which gave 1,000 deaths in England and Wales gave 643 deaths in Southall-Norwood.

### Infant Mortality.

The rate for the whole district per 1,000 births is 94·7, as compared with 95·4 for last year, and as compared with 94·3 for 1907. These rates are the lowest ever recorded for the district, and never before have the rates been so low for three successive years. For the previous ten years the average rate was about 138·3 per 1,000. It is almost too much to expect that this marked reduction will be

maintained. I am inclined to think that the diminished mortality for the past three years has been brought about by the exceptional climatic conditions which prevailed at the most fatal season of the year for Diarrhœal Diseases. In my last two reports I gave it as my opinion that the treatment of road surfaces with oil tar had probably also exerted a favourable influence in diminishing infant mortality, and I think this has again been the case this year.

The infant mortality in the East Ward, with a total of 30 deaths under 1 year, is 119 per 1,000; that of the West Ward, with 35 deaths, is 83·7 per 1,000.

### **Zymotic Death Rate.**

The death rate from notifiable diseases is a very low one. Only 4 deaths were registered, which gives a rate of 0·1 per 1,000. Two occurred in the East Ward and two in the West, the rate being respectively 0·2, as compared with 0·1 and 0·0 per 1,000 for 1908.

The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases non-notifiable shows a considerable reduction. The total for the year was 19 as compared with 26 for last year, which gives a rate of 1·8 per 1,000. Taking all the Zymotic diseases together, notifiable and non-notifiable the total rate is 0·9 per 1,000, as compared with 1·2 for 1908. The figures are extremely satisfactory, especially so as there was no death in the District from Enteric Fever. This has been the case for many years past, and furnishes an excellent criterion of good Sanitary conditions.

### **Death-rate from Tuberculosis.**

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs, viz. 7, but an increase of 5 in deaths from tubercle in other parts of the body.

Many of these were imported cases, people coming from London to live here on the advice of their doctor. Under the circumstances the figures have no importance from a health point of view.

### **Respiratory Death Rate.**

The number of deaths from disease of the lungs, other than tubercle, viz: Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c., was 48, as compared with 36 for the previous year, giving a rate of 2·6 per 1,000. The increase was brought about by these diseases causing death as a complication of Influenza, which was prevalent in Spring.

## SECTION III.

### Notifiable Diseases.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease reported under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act during the year was 100; 13 of the cases occurred in the London County Asylum, Norwood, so that the number occurring amongst members of our population proper was 87 which is a decrease of 6 as compared with 1908.

The certificates related to the following diseases :—

Diseases.				Total for District.	East Ward.	West Ward.	London County Asylum.	St. Mary- lebone Schools.
Scarlet Fever	...	...		45	11	23	11	—
Diphththeria and	}	...		38	14	24	—	—
Membranous Croup		...					—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...		6	1	5	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...		—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	11	8	1	2	—
Small Pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...		100	34	53	13	—

In the tables and comments which follow, cases occurring in Institutions in the district are not included.



The following Table shows the number of Infectious Diseases notified, the Infectious Sickness Rate, and the mean for the previous ten years.

YEARS.	Population.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Totals.	Infectious Sickness Rate per 1,000 Population.
1896	7184	56	4	2	2	2	7	1	74	1.0
1897	7913	39	—	88	—	15	10	—	152	19.2
1898	8531	31	—	80	—	7	15	—	133	15.5
1899	9311	60	—	110	1	2	13	—	186	19.9
1900	11199	47	—	39	5	4	10	—	105	9.3
1901	10477	56	2	8	3	3	12	—	84	7.8
1902	12680	65	2	17	3	2	21	—	110	8.0
1903	13832	80	—	16	2	9	20	2	129	9.3
1904	15737	145	—	17	2	4	15	—	183	11.8
1905	17712	69	—	25	4	3	15	—	116	6.5
Mean	11457.7	64.8	0.8	40.2	2.2	5.1	13.8	0.3	127.2	10.9
1906	18777	99	—	27	4	9	25	1	165	8.7
1907	21352	38	—	24	—	2	20	—	84	3.9
1908	22371	54	—	14	5	1	18	1	93	4.1
1909	23231	34	—	37	1	6	9	—	87	3.7

The following Table is to show the number of Cases notified each month during the year 1909.

1908 Notifications.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Deaths.
SMALL POX.....	Under 5 years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCARLET FEVER.....	Under 5 years.	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	8	—
	Over "	3	2	—	3	3	—	1	2	4	5	1	2	26	—
DIPHTHERIA .....	Under 5 years.	—	1	2	2	1	2	—	—	3	—	2	2	15	—
	Over "	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	1	5	7	22	2
MEMBRANOUS CROUP	Under 5 years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Over "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
ENTERIC FEVER.....	Under 5 years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over "	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
PUERPERAL FEVER...	23 to 46 years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ERYSIPELAS.....	Under 5 years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Over "	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	—

The Distribution of the above Cases into East and West Wards is shown in the following Table.

Wards.	Estimated Population.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Erysipelas.	Typhoid.	Puerperal.	Totals.	Increase or Decrease on last year.
EAST.....	9,000	—	11	14	—	8	1	—	34	13
WEST .....	13,371	—	23	23	1	1	5	—	53	7

Compared with Table for 1908.

EAST.....	8,075	—	26	5	3	11	1	1	47	—
WEST.....	10,702	—	28	9	2	7	—	—	46	26

The Distribution of the Cases, North and South of the Railway, &c., is as follows :

	North.	South.	Hayes Bridge Newell's Fields.	Norwood	London County Asylum.	Schools.	White Street.	North Hyde.
Scarlet Fever ...	16	18	—	—	11	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	27	8	—	—	2	—	—	—
Membranous Croup ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	7	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE III.

The following Table shows the Ages of the Cases notified, and the number removed to Hospital from each locality.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT INCLUDING INSTITUTIONS.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.								
						65 and upwards					East	West	Asylum	St. M'bone Schools.
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and .....	{ 38	—	15	19	1	3	14	24	—	—	3	16	—	—
Membranous Croup .....	11	1	—	2	—	5	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	45	—	8	20	9	7	11	23	11	—	10	16	6	—
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever .....	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	5	—	—	1	3	—	—
Enteric Fever .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	100	1	23	45	11	16	34	53	13	—	14	35	6	—

Four Cases Removed to General Hospitals (London).

### Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified was 34 as compared with 54 for 1908; of these 15 were males and 19 females; with the exception of 8 all were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The cases occurred at the following ages:—

#### Ages.

Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65
—	8	20	4	2

Cases were notified every month, with the exception of March and June as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3	5	—	3	3	—	2	3	4	7	1	3

The notified cases for the months of 1908 were:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6	3	3	4	—	3	9	3	2	3	11	7

### Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of Population. Whole District 1'4.

Years.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Rate per 1,000.
1892	5·6	1901	5·3
1893	13·8	1902	5·1
1894	7·8	1903	5·7
1895	3·4	1904	9·2
1896	7·7	1905	3·2
1897	4·8	1906	4·8
1898	3·6	1907	1·7
1899	6·4	1908	2·4
1900	4·1		
Average Rate ...	6·3	Average Rate ...	4·6

The following tables show the distribution of the cases.

### SOUTH SIDE OF DISTRICT. Steamfield Estate.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Dudley Road.....	5	5	—	10	6	3	1	—	2
Gladstone Road.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Queen's Road.....	10	3	2	6	7	6	6	8	3
Clarence Street.....	—	—	1	17	7	3	—	2	1
Spencer Street.....	3	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—
Hartington Road.....	—	2	1	10	7	2	—	1	—
Sussex Road... ..	—	3	—	—	1	2	2	1	—
Totals.. ..	19	13	4	48	28	18	9	15	7

**Streets between Featherstone Road and Western Road,  
inclusive.**

(And the part of North Hyde West of the Common).

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
North Hyde.....	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	—
Featherstone Rd.	2	2	1	4	—	2	1	2	1
Featherstone Ter.	—	—	2	9	1	—	1	—	—
St. John's Road...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Waltham Road....	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Elmfield Road....	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—
Western Road.....	2	3	1	6	1	1	—	—	—
Totals.....	4	5	4	30	7	7	6	3	1

**Streets between Western Road and Adelaide Estate.**

(Including West Side of King Street and North Hyde Common).

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
N. Hyde Common	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
King Street.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Dagmar Road.....	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pluckington Place	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Florence Road....	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—
Totals.....	2	2	11	9	3	3	1	3	—

**ADELAIDE ESTATE and adjoining Streets.**

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Regina Road.....	1	2	14	11	3	7	—	10	—
Adelaide Road....	—	—	2	8	4	1	—	—	1
Clifton Road.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Gordon Road.....	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	5	—
Inverness Road....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3
Talbot Road.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lea Road.....	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—
Beverley Road....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Endsleigh Road...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	1	2	23	23	9	15	2	16	5



### Streets East of King Street.

(Including Norwood Road and Norwood Green).

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Woodland Place .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kingston Road .....	1	—	2	4	—	4	—	1	2
Osterley Park and ad- joining Roads .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Havelock Road .. .....	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
East Side King Street...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammond Road .....	5	3	3	4	1	3	2	1	1
Norwood Road .....	1	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
Hammond Road E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rectory Road .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Norwood Green .....	2	—	14	—	4	1	1	2	—
Top Locks .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	11	8	19	9	11	13	4	6	5

South Side.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Totals .. . . .	37	30	61	119	58	56	22	43	18

### North Side of the District.

(Divided by the Railway).

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
White Street .....	5	4	1	4	3	2	1	—	—

### Streets on the Hambro' Estate and vicinity.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Beaconsfield Road .....	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	1	—
Oswald Road .....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abbott's Road .....	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	3	2
Hambro' Road .....	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2
Grange Road .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Randolph Road .....	1	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	1
The Crescent. ....	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—
Totals .....	1	2	6	18	3	6	3	5	5

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
South Road ..	—	4	1	—	—	8	1	—	—
Avenue Road .....	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Cambridge Road.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Hamilton Road .....	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Street .....	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
Lady Margaret Road ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—
North Road .....	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Shrubbery Road .....	—	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Victoria Terrace .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grove Cottages .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grove Terrace.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durdan's Cottages .....	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Pleasant .....	2	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	2
Waxlow Farm .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Farm .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beachcroft Avenue .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Northcote Avenue ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
West End Road .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Saxon Road.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Tudor Road.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Newell's Fields .....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
King's Parade .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity Road .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Beresford Road .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Townsend Road.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals .....	4	28	19	4	3	27	10	6	11

North Side.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Totals.....	10	34	26	26	8	36	14	11	16

### Total Cases, Scarlet Fever, whole District.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
South .....	37	30	61	119	58	56	22	43	18
North .....	18	34	26	26	8	36	14	11	16
Totals.....	47	64	87	145	66	92	36	54	34

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified for the year, is the smallest ever recorded since statistics were available, viz. 34, which gives a rate of incidence of 1·4 per 1,000 of population. It will be seen from the table on page 28, that there has been a marked and sudden decrease in notified Scarlet Fever for the past three years. This is a most striking and satisfactory circumstance, as Scarlet Fever has previously been a source of much anxiety and trouble in the District. I feel sure that we are now reaping the benefit of those improved measures of prevention which have been in operation during the past few years.

I refer to the stringent precautions taken by the nursing staff of the Hospital in seeing that all cases are free from any suspicion of infection, as far as this is possible, before they are discharged. I have mentioned in previous reports what those measures are, and do not consider it necessary to repeat them. I also think that the hearty co-operation which now exists between your Public Health Department, and the Medical Department of the Education Authority has been largely responsible for this continued diminution.

By means of inter-notification, and prompt associated action we have been able to prove, almost to demonstration, that what would otherwise have been an extensive outbreak has been promptly suppressed; and this applies not only to Scarlet Fever, but to other infectious ailments which prevail amongst children of school age. I feel very hopeful that by these means we shall be at least able to maintain—if not reduce—the exceptionally low rate of incidence which at present prevails.

With regard to the circumstances under which these notified cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, no fresh facts have come to light during the course of our enquiries as to the means by which infection has been spread. So far as we have been able to gather the chief factor in operation has been the spread of infection from mild unrecognised cases going about and attending school whilst in an infectious condition. In three cases there was little room for doubt that infection was brought into the District from outside. *In none* did the milk supply come under suspicion.

Of the 34 cases notified in the District only 26 were removed to the Sanatorium, the rest includes cases treated at home and those sufficiently suspicious to justify notification. All were of mild character, none proving fatal.

### Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

38 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup were notified, as compared with 19 for 1908. Of these 18 were males and 20 females.



## Table of Ages.

Under 1 Year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-40 years.	40-45 years.
—	16	18	4	—

The distribution was as follows :—

	1909.		1908.		1907.		1906.		1905.		1904.		1903.	
	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.	Cases.	Houses.
North of Rly. ....	28	19	6	5	9	8	9	9	12	6	6	6	6	4
South of Rly. ....	10	6	13	13	15	14	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	11

Cases were notified in the following months :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2	3	3	1	5	—	—	5	2	7	9

## Incidence of Diphtheria per 1,000 of Population.

1892 ...	1893 ...	1894 ...	1895 ...	1896 ...	1897 ...	1898 ...	1899
1.5	3.2	2.6	0.4	0.5	11.1	9.3	11.7

5.0

Average incidence per 1,000 for years 1892—1899.

1900...	1901..	1902...	1903...	1904...	1905...	1906 ...	1907...	1908..	1909
3.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.6

1.4

Average incidence per 1,000 for years 1900—1909.

The incidence of Diphtheria for the year is 1.6 per 1,000 as compared with 0.8 for last year.

With regard to the notification of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, there is an increase of 19 as compared with last year. In a considerable number of these cases it cannot be said with certainty that they were true Diphtheria, since only 19 were sent to the Sanatorium.

Many of the cases kept at home had only that suspicion attaching to their nature which justified notification.

The remarks relating to the preventive measures of Scarlet Fever apply equally to Diphtheria, and our experience again this year has been that mild cases attending school has been the chief means of spread.

The County Medical Officer and myself enquired into the circumstances of those cases in which infection appeared to arise from school attendance, examining where necessary scholars in particular class rooms and taking specimens from the throat for bacterial examination. In one case infection was brought about by a child

from Acton being sent to stay with friends here as there was Diphtheria in its home.

### Incidence of Typhoid Fever per 1,000 of population in District, 0.2.

1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.09	0.08
			1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909		
			0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.09	0.0	0.0		

### Enteric Fever.

Six cases of this disease were notified during the year. The evidence in all, with one exception, was conclusive that infection was acquired outside the district. The infection arose in various ways. One case was from eating polluted shell fish; in 2 others the patients had visited friends who were suffering from Enteric Fever. Two of the notified cases occurred in one house; there is reason to believe that in the first of these two cases infection was acquired away from home, and was subsequently contracted by the second patient before the true nature of the illness of the first patient had been recognised. This was the only instance of spread of infection which came under notice. Fortunately all the cases were of mild type and no death resulted.

### Phthisis.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of Phthisis in the district since it is not notifiable except in the case of poor-law patients. The order requiring notification of these cases came in force this year; 18 certificates have been received; 10 relating to cases in the district, and 8 removed from the district to various institutions. On the receipt of a notification the Inspector visits the house and enquires into the circumstances of the case, the sanitary condition of the premises is investigated and general instructions are given with regard to prevention, and to this end also disinfectants are gratuitously supplied. The Council have issued two leaflets for distribution, one of which deals with the subject generally, and the other illustrates the means by which infection is more commonly spread.

In case of death occurring from Phthisis, the room, building, etc., are disinfected free of expense.

### Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

In the early part of the year there was an extensive outbreak of Measles on the north side of the district; many of the cases were of very severe type, and the rate of mortality was very much higher than it has been for many years past. Measures in connection with the Public Elementary Schools cut short what threatened at one time to be a serious and extensive outbreak.

In the summer there was an outbreak of Mumps amongst the scholars of Tudor Road Schools.

## SECTION IV.

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### (a) Isolation Accommodation.

(1) Accommodation is provided at the Isolation Hospital for cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever only. The Pavilion Block, which is used for Fever, consists of two large general wards and an emergency ward, with a nurse's duty room and kitchen situated between the large wards. Additional accommodation is provided by a Berthon Circular Hospital at the rear of the Pavilion Block, which is of very great service for convalescent patients. The Diphtheria patients are treated in the Isolation Block, which consists of two wards with sufficient accommodation for eight children.

(2) There is no hospital for Small Pox in the district. The Council is under an agreement with the Authorities of the South Mimms Hospital for the reception of cases from this district. It is probable, in the near future, that the question of providing accommodation for cases of Enteric Fever will arise, since most of the general hospitals now decline to take these cases in, and it is essentially a disease which requires hospital treatment, both from a curative and preventive point of view, unless the patient's domestic circumstances are exceptionally favourable.

### (3) *Ambulance Arrangements.*

The Ambulance is of the latest Brougham pattern, containing a stretcher bed, which takes out at back, seat for the nurse, &c. The vehicle is kept at the hospital and horsed by contract.

The Inspector has charge of the arrangements and superintends the removal of patients. One of the nurses from the Hospital goes with the Ambulance for every case, provided with requisites for any emergency which may arise during the journey.

### (b) Methods of Disinfection.

(1) In nearly all cases the work of disinfection is done at the cost of the Council, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

*As to Rooms:* The procedure adopted in disinfecting rooms is as follows:—In all cases the room occupied by the patient is sealed and fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas, cylinders of compressed gas being used. In cases which have been treated at home, and in others kept at home for some days before removal to the Hospital, the



fumigation is followed by scraping and stripping of all paper from the walls. This is not done, as a rule, when the patient is removed to the Hospital within a day or so of the commencement of the illness.

In all cases, again, the walls, floor and ceiling are thoroughly brushed over, and the wood work and fixtures washed with solution of chloride of lime. Where possible the room is not occupied for a week, windows in the meantime being kept widely open.

(2) *As to Articles of Clothing*: The clothing, bedding, curtains, and other infected articles capable of removal, are taken to be disinfected in the Thresh's apparatus at the Hospital. Two covered hand trucks, one for infected and one for disinfected articles, are used as the means of transport.

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There were 51 patients admitted during the year. Of these 32 were sent in as Scarlet Fever and 19 as Diphtheria. The following Table gives the numbers admitted and discharged, during each month.

	Number admitted.		Number Discharged.		Deaths.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	
January .....	2	1	13	3	—
February ...	5	2	2	1	—
March .....	1	1	3	1	—
April .....	5	2	3	1	—
May .....	1	1	4	2	—
June .....	—	1	3	2	—
July .....	2	—	—	—	—
August .....	2	—	2	—	—
September ..	4	4	2	1	—
October .....	7	1	3	1	—
November ...	1	4	2	2	1 Diphtheria.
December ...	2	2	5	2	—
Totals...	32	19	42	16	1

With regard to cases of Scarlet Fever admitted during the year they have been generally of a mild type and in all convalescence was uneventful except in one case, which required operation for a secondary abscess in the neck. The number of adult patients admitted during the year was considerably above the average. This was brought about by the occurrence of a limited outbreak amongst the nurses at the Hanwell Asylum, which necessitated the removal to our Hospital of 6 of the most characteristic cases. Of the 19 cases of Diphtheria admitted one was moribund on admission and died within a few hours; two required the operation of Tracheotomy immediately on admission. I am happy to say both were successful.

Out of 14 successive tracheotomies, there has been only one fatal case—this was due to Broncho-Pneumonia.

I mention this as evidence of the skill and care of the nursing staff, as recovery after this operation depends almost entirely upon the efficiency of the nursing, and I have nothing but praise for the manner in which this was carried out.

I am glad to say that again this year there has been no “return” case of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

## Expenditure.

I am indebted to Mr. Burwell for the following particulars of expenditure on the Sanatorium for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

	1909.			1908.			1907.			1906.			Approximate Expenditure for 1905.			Approximate Expenditure for 1904.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salary, Wages, etc.	...	...	8	386	19	2	...	386	8	4	...	434	9	5	...	481	0	0
Provisions	...	...	2	189	12	9	...	174	16	4	...	261	1	8	...	361	0	0
Fuel, Light, Cleaning	...	...	3	134	18	5	...	134	9	3	...	165	7	11	...	155	0	0
Dispensary, Medical and Surgical	...	...	5	47	1	11	...	51	16	9	...	83	11	2	...	50	0	0
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	...	...	7	51	18	5	...	45	0	11	...	46	7	8	...	43	0	0
Establishment Charges	...	...	0	87	12	5	...	63	19	6	...	87	10	1	...	114	0	0
Repairs and Maintenance	...	...	3	58	13	8	...	41	17	4	...	...	69	5	3	...	—	—
Repayment of Loans and Interest	...	...	2	816	18	9	...	794	15	5	...	821	16	10	...	827	0	0
Capital Charges	..	...	0	—	—	—	...	29	8	6	...	33	16	6	...	433	0	0
	£1700	0	6	£1773	15	6	£1722	12	4	£1934	1	3	£1974	17	9	£2464	0	0



## SECTION V.

### GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND ADMINISTRATION.

#### (1.) Houses and Housing Accommodation.

Mr. Hanson, the Rate Collector, informs me that the number of houses in rating at the end of December, 1909 was 4,743, an increase of 240 during the year.

The rapid growth of the District is illustrated by the following table :—

#### Number of Houses in District.

1891	Census Return...	1,021	1901	Census Return ..	*1,911
1892	" "	—	1902	Rate Book	2,536
1893	Rate Book	1,048	1903	" "	2,684
1894	" "	1,068	1904	" "	3,328
1895	" "	1,115	1905	" "	3,772
1896	" "	1,291	1906	" "	3,876
1897	" "	1,425	1907	" "	4,384
1898	" "	1,634	1908	" "	4,503
1899	" "	1,790	1909	" "	4,743
1900	" "	2,045			

Year.	Total.	West Ward.	East Ward.
1901	1,911	1,029	882
1902	2,536	1,338	1,198
1903	2,684	1,439	1,245
1904	3,328	1,810	1,518
1905	3,772	2,053	1,619
1906	3,876	2,218	1,658
1907	4,384	2,599	1,785
1908	4,503	2,663	1,840
1909	4,743	2,797	1,946

\*At the time of the Census a large number of houses (259) were unoccupied owing to depression of trade in the district.

## Public Elementary Schools.

School.	Department.	Authorized Accommodation.	Average No. on Rolls during Month, Dec., 1909.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average Attendance on No. on Rolls.
<b>1.—South of Railway.</b>					
Featherstone Road	Boys' .....	800	715	641	89·6
St. John's.....	Girls' .....	120	118	104·6	88·8
Clifton Road.....	Girls' .....	400	437	372	85·2
Dudley Road.....	Girls' .....	400	429	364	84·8
Clifton Road.....	Infants'.....	400	411	349·3	85
Featherstone Road	Infants'.....	374	377	329·6	87·4
Clifton Road.....	Boys' .....	420	380	335	88·1
<b>2.—North of Railway.</b>					
North Road.....	Mixed ....	58 286	309	266·9	86·3
Tudor Road.....	Seniors (Mixed)	400	352	301·4	85·7
Tudor Road.....	Juniors .....	400	394	345·6	87·7
North Road.....	Infants'.....	265	153	121·5	79·3
Tudor Road.. ..	Infants'.....	400	402	299	73·6

The Sanitary condition of these premises is satisfactory; they are all properly drained, and supplied with water from the public service. There are only four very small private schools in the district.

## Plans approved by the Council, 1909.

Houses ... ..	185	School ... ..	1
Stables ... ..	2	Workshops ... ..	6
Shops ... ..	5	Factories and additions...	11
Public Hall ... ..	1	Alterations and additions	7
Church ... ..	1		

## Houses Certified for Occupation, 1909.

Houses and Shops .. ... 180

All new buildings have to conform to Bye-laws based on the model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board, which ensure a minimum standard of open space about the house, size of rooms, amount of light, sanitary conveniences, that foundations are properly laid, the materials used of a certain quality, and so forth. In order to ensure this minimum standard, and to avoid any breach of the Bye-laws, buildings in course of erection are constantly supervised by the Surveyor and the Building Inspector.

In this connection our Surveyor writes as follows: "Careful inspection is continually being made of the houses in course of erection, and plans kept showing the drainage of each house; from time to time it has been necessary to compel the builders to rectify works done in contravention of the Bye-laws.

### Private Streets.

I am very pleased to say that during the past year further attention has been given to the making up of Private Streets in the districts. This work is very desirable from a health point of view, and will, I trust, be proceeded with as opportunity offers until completion. The amount expended for this purpose during the past year has been about £2,580.

### Housing of the Working Classes Act.

No proceedings under the Act were taken during the year, and I am not aware of any circumstance calling for action under this Act at present.

By far the larger proportion of houses in the district, especially in the West Ward, and the southern portion of the East Ward are occupied by working people.

With regard to the housing accommodation for the working classes the rents prevailing in the better class streets and areas are within the means of the skilled artisan, but they are higher than a working man with a family, and having a wage of twenty to thirty shillings a week can afford. There are a large number of people in the district earning roughly this wage who work steadily, and who are in all respects respectable citizens, and it is readily understood that such look for a house in the better streets, with the result that we find a number of the good-class cottages and small villas are occupied by two families. I see no objection to this from a sanitary point of view. In by far the larger number of such houses which have come under my own observation, I find they are occupied by respectable people, and the houses are in a clean and sanitary state. But there is another small section of the population in certain streets who share houses in this way, who work intermittently, and earn a precarious living. This section migrates from one part of the district to another, wherever new streets spring up, and they leave traces of their insanitary mode of life behind, and require following up, because of their tendency to overcrowding.

### Overcrowding :—House-to-House Inspection.

The Sanitary Inspector has continued his work of house-to-house inspection throughout the district, devoting his attention chiefly to the areas and streets in which there is reason to suspect overcrowding and insanitary conditions. Nine cases of legal overcrowding came under notice during the year and were investigated.

### Insanitary Premises.

In November I reported as to the insanitary condition of certain dwellings at Poplar Corner, Southall Green. In addition to structural defects the w.c. accommodation was insufficient, and the back-yards were in an insanitary state from defective paving. Notices were served and the defects have since been remedied.



In October I reported as to the insanitary state of a cottage in Western Road ; the walls in wet weather were saturated with damp. Notice was served on the owners to remedy the nuisance so caused. This has since been done by the insertion of a damp course.

In January a memorial was received from a number of the residents in Gordon and Inverness Roads complaining of the bad condition of the alley footpaths at the rear of the houses in these roads. The owners and agents were written to on the matter and to some extent improvement has been effected.

### Disposal of Refuse.

I am indebted to our Surveyor, Mr. Reginald Brown, A.M.I.C.E., for the following particulars :—

#### (a). *Sewage Disposal.*

The sewage enters the Disposal Works at two different points. What may be termed the high level outfall sewer takes the Sewage from the District proper. This enters the works by passing through a small chamber controlled by valves, and thence into and through a receptacle in which is fixed one of Smith's Patent Revolving Wire Screens.

This screen consists of a water wheel—driven by the momentum of the Sewage—which causes an endless band of wire net to revolve slowly, thus catching and lifting all suspended matters beyond a certain size. A brush revolving in an opposite direction cleans the net as it passes, and the solid matters are cleared to one side and removed by manual labour. The sewage then passes through a well, inside the liming house, and from thence through two valves into one or the other of two small detritus tanks covered with corrugated iron. These tanks have a total capacity of 24,000 gallons. At the centre of the length of these tanks, scum boards are fixed, the bottom edges of which are at a distance of 24-ins. below the level, the upper edges being above the water level ; the outlet end of the tanks have also scum boards projecting to a distance of 12-ins. below the water-level, and the top edges of same, of course, being above the water level.

The Sewage passes under these boards and over a lip in a continuous stream into a carrier.

Four Precipitation Tanks of 600,000 gallons capacity are in use, with the necessary apparatus in connection therewith. The tanks are arranged so that they may be used on the intermittent or continuous principle.

The effluent from the Precipitation Tanks passes from the tanks into about  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre of first Contact Beds. The feature of the Works is the ample provision made for the effectual aeration of the whole system.

The lower outfall takes the Sewage from one Institution only, viz., Hanwell Asylum, and discharges into two covered tanks, the combined capacity of which is about 57,000 gallons. The Sewage from these tanks is pumped up through a rising main and discharges into a well at the liming house before mentioned, and then passes through the same process as the District Sewage. The precipitated sludge passes into a sludge well near the low level tanks, and is pressed into cake form by means of a filter press.

The effluent is tested every day, with a view to ascertaining the efficiency of the process. The phenomenal growth of the district urgently requires extension of works, and the Engineer has the matter in hand. Additional land has been purchased for this purpose.

The whole of the machinery at the works is driven by gas engines, the gas being obtained from the town mains. It is also hoped that Company's water will be laid on to the farm at no very distant date.

*(b) Removal of House Refuse.*

During the year, 3,462 loads of refuse have been removed from the Houses in the District ; the system in vogue is a weekly collection, the refuse from each house, except where unavoidable, being removed once a week, on specified days. The refuse of the house is stored in galvanized iron bins, which, when emptied, are dusted with carbolic powder. The dust is removed by means of covered carts with wind guards.

The work is carried out by contract at a rate per day for horse, harness and man ; the Council supplying the cart and one dustman. The District is divided into three Sub-Districts for the purposes of collecting, and reports are made daily to the Surveyor as to the progress of the work for each of these Sub-Districts. It is a pity that with such an efficient method for the removal of refuse, the method of disposal is so primitive. Under his contract, the contractor is bound to find his own shoot, and this with a rapidly growing district becomes more difficult every day ; the consequence being that the refuse finds its way into the disused sand or gravel pits frequently situate at or near the rear of houses in course of erection, and although constant supervision is exercised to see that no nuisance is created by covering the refuse with earth and gas lime, the practice must be deprecated, inasmuch as a subsoil composed of such material, and especially where so short a distance from the house, cannot be conducive to the health of the inmates. Under these conditions a refuse destructor should be erected at the earliest possible moment, so as to dispose of the material collected in the most sanitary manner.



In my last Report I expressed the hope that this object would shortly be attained, as the Council has decided to proceed with the erection of a properly designed refuse destructor, but up to the present nothing has been done except plans prepared.

Two sites have been purchased, one on the north side of the district adjoining the Canal at Hayes Bridge, with a private dock accommodation, (this site has an area of about 4 acres), and the other on the south side of the District, on the west of Norwood Mill on what is known as the Adelaide Estate, (this site has an area of about 3 acres). The Council propose utilizing this latter site first, and the Engineer has prepared the necessary plans. During the year a splendid dock has been constructed on this site.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

### **Houses Let in Lodgings.**

There are sixteen houses let in lodgings on the register ; no contraventions of the bye-laws in connection therewith came under notice during the year.

### **Moveable Dwellings—Caravans.**

There were 16 moveable dwellings came under observation as compared with 40 last year. The Inspector reports that he has not had so much trouble with these caravans this year as previously, and this he attributes to the owners of the land having taken immediate steps to move them from the district. There were eight cases of nuisance in connection with these vans ; there were no cases of infectious sickness.

### **Water Supply.**

The South-West Suburban Water Company, whose reservoirs are at Egham, supply the whole of the district, with the exception of a small area on the South side of the district (Adelaide Estate) and a few houses at North Hyde. With a view to ensuring a constant and sufficient supply at adequate pressure, the South-West Suburban Company have a water tower on their premises at Southall with a capacity of about 300,000 gallons. Since 1901, the quality of the water supply has engaged the attention of the Council, and, periodically, samples have been submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst ; this has been done with decreasing frequency, as the reports as to its purity were more or less favourable.



I have kept observation on the physical qualities of the water supply to the district during the year, and at no time has there been any suspicion attaching to these characters so far as I could ascertain. I submitted a sample to the Public Analyst in January this year, and he certified that the water may be safely used for drinking purposes.

The Surveyor has drawn up regulations relating to the requirements as to the use of water cisterns in dwelling houses :—

- 1.—They should be constructed of a material that will not impart any injurious quality to the water.
- 2.—They should be placed so as to be easily accessible for inspection and cleansing ; where it is impossible to provide a special room for the cisterns the next best position is in the roof, a glass slate being inserted in roof covering to give light.
- 3.—They should not be placed under floors, directly under ceilings, in coal places, sculleries and such like positions, nor should they form the roof to w.c.'s as the water, in tanks placed in such positions, is subject to greater liability of becoming contaminated, besides being difficult to adequately cleanse same in many instances.
- 4.—They should be provided with covers so constructed as to prevent dirt, etc., gaining access.
- 5.—The over-flow pipe should discharge through an external wall clear of all soil and vent pipes.
- 6.—The w.c. must be provided with a water waste preventing cistern kept supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for the proper flushing of such w.c.

It is advisable, in addition to having a service supply from the storage tank, to have a tap on the main, so as to obtain a direct supply.

During the course of house-to-house inspections during the year the Inspector found a large number of houses obtained their drinking water from cisterns which were placed in inaccessible positions for cleansing purposes and many were without covers. The majority of these were in houses built prior to the institution of systematic inspection of houses in course of erection.

The Inspector reports that covers have been provided. In many ways it is convenient to have a supply of drinking water from a cistern, but that should certainly not be the only supply ; in every case there should be a tap drawing directly from the main.

Two samples of well water were submitted for analysis during the year ; both were certified as unfit for domestic purposes. One of the wells was closed, and the Company's supply substituted ; in the second case the Company's water was not available, a new well was sunk, and the water from it for drinking purposes passed through a Pasteur filter.

## South-West Suburban Water Act, 1908.

The South-West Suburban Water Company made application to Parliament for further powers and to raise more money, but omitted any reference to their former undertaking with the Council as to the charges, and the Council deemed it expedient to oppose the Bill with a view to obtaining a modification of the charges and a better and purer supply, and, for the protection of this District, the Committee of the House of Commons inserted the following clauses :—

1.—All mains (other than service pipes) to be laid in the district of the Southall Council from and after the passing of this Act shall be of an internal diameter of not less than four inches and shall be laid at such depth as the Southall Council shall reasonably require. Any difference between the Company and the Southall Council respecting the reasonableness of the requirements of the Southall Council under this sub-section shall be determined by an engineer to be appointed by the Local Government Board.

2.—With the consent in writing of the Metropolitan Water Board the Company shall make a connection between their mains and the main of the Metropolitan Water Board at or near Southall Green.

3.—Section 17 of the Norwood (Middlesex) Water Order, 1878, shall from and after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and ten, be repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that from and after that date the Company shall at the request of the owner or occupier of any house or building occupied as a separate tenement in any street within that portion of the district of the Southall Council which is within the limits of supply of the Company in which any service main or service pipe of the Company shall be laid, or if any person who under the provisions of the Norwood (Middlesex) Water Order, 1878, and any Act confirming applying or amending the same shall be entitled to require a supply of water for domestic purposes, furnish to such owner or occupier or other person by means of a communication pipe and other necessary and proper apparatus to be provided and laid down and maintained by him and at his cost a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes at a rate per annum which shall not exceed seven and a half per centum of the rateable value of the house or building or part of a house or building in respect of which the supply is required and so on in proportion for any longer or shorter period than a year.

4.—The rate for the supply by the Company of water for the purposes mentioned in Section 37 of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, shall be the fixed rate of one shilling and threepence per thousand gallons.

5.—The charge for the supply by meter by the Company of water for purposes other than domestic shall not exceed the following per quarter for every thousand gallons :—



Two shillings per thousand gallons up to one hundred thousand gallons per quarter ;

One shilling and ninepence per thousand gallons for the next fifty thousand gallons per quarter ;

One shilling and sixpence per thousand gallons for all in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per quarter ;

Provided always that where premises are used for trade and domestic purposes the charge for trade purposes shall be paid in addition to the rate payable for domestic purposes.

6.—The Company shall give the Southall Council reasonable notice of their intention to cut off water within the district of such Council, except in cases of unavoidable emergency and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds recoverable summarily for any failure or neglect to give such notice.

7.—The Company shall if and when required by the Southall Council extend any of their mains within the portion of the district of the Southall Council within their limits of supply, provided that the Southall Council shall guarantee to the Company ten per centum per annum of the cost of constructing and laying the extension which guarantee shall remain in force until the water rates received by the Company in respect of water supplied by means of such extension reach the sum guaranteed.

As well as providing generally that all water supplied by the Company shall be properly and efficiently filtered.

And also gave power to Local Authorities to supply water in case the Company failed to supply and made the Company amenable to the general law with regard to pressure of water in the pipes.

8.—Section 15 of the Norwood (Middlesex) Water Order, 1878, incorporated with the Act of 1883, is hereby repealed, and from and after the passing of this Act all water supplied by the Company, before the same shall be put into their pipes for distribution, shall be properly and efficiently filtered or otherwise treated so as to render the same pure and wholesome for domestic purposes, and if the Company make default as to this section they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which such default shall continue.

9.—If at any time after the expiration of two years from the commencement of this Act the Company are not furnishing or prepared on demand to furnish a sufficient supply of water in any part of the district of any local authority within the limits of supply, the local authority of such district may provide a supply in the whole or any part of their district within the limits of supply in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, or any company, body or person may apply for an Act of Parliament or Provisional Order for the purpose of supplying water in any part of such district



not sufficiently supplied by the Company. If any difference shall arise between the Company and any such local authority, company, body or person as to the sufficiency of supply of water in any part of such district, such difference shall be settled by an arbitrator to be appointed, on the application of either party, by the Board of Trade.

10.—Section 16 of the Norwood (Middlesex) Water Order, 1878, and Section 31 of the Sunningdale District Water Act, 1877, as to the pressure at which water is to be maintained in the pipes shall from and after the passing of this Act be repealed.

### Slaughter Houses.

There are five registered Slaughter houses in the District. The Inspector makes it a practice to visit these premises weekly, on days when slaughtering is being done.

The carcasses of two young pigs and that of a cow were voluntarily notified to the Sanitary Authority as being tuberculous, and they were surrendered for destruction. There does not appear to be any provision for compensating the owners under these circumstances; it seems only reasonable that compensation should be paid to a butcher when he voluntarily notifies and surrenders a carcase which he finds diseased; if this were so there would be no incentive for him to endeavour to conceal the fact.

The sanitary condition of the Slaughter houses is satisfactory, the breaches of the Bye-laws coming under notice have been of a minor character. The Inspector frequently visits the butchers' shops in the district and reports that he has not found any cause for complaint, and that no instance of any diseased or unsound meat came under his notice during these inspections. There was one case reported during the year in which a ratepayer bought some meat at a butcher's which in her opinion was diseased. I examined the specimen and found tuberculous matter present. The shop from which the meat was purchased was visited, nearly the whole carcase of a cow exposed for sale was found tuberculous; the carcase was seized, condemned, and destroyed. The whole circumstances of the case were considered by the Council, and it was thought the case would be met if the vendor was cautioned.

The water supply to one of the Slaughter houses in the district being obtained from a well which was liable to contamination, the water was analysed and found unfit for use; the well has since been closed and Company's water laid on.

### Workshops, &c.

The total number of workshops on the register is 71. The workshops and workplaces consist chiefly of joiners, carpenters, and other industries connected with the building trade. The domestic workshops on the register are dressmakers and hand laundries.

There is no special workshop industry carried on in the district. With regard to the sanitary condition of these premises I am satisfied that they are satisfactory. They have all been inspected during the year, and a memorandum made of their sanitary circumstances.

Bakehouses are workshops under the Act; the number on the register is 18 as compared with 18 last year.

The Sanitary condition of the bakehouses in the District is good; the only cause for complaint is that in many cases they are not limewashed in accordance with the regulations.

### Factories.

With regard to factories these are not registered with the Council, as H.M. Inspector is responsible for the Sanitary circumstances generally, and in case of default he reports to the Sanitary Authority any matters coming to his notice which are remediable under the Public Health Acts.

No reports have been received during the year.

## Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

### 1.—INSPECTION.

*(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.)*

					Inspections.		Written Notices.		Prosecutions.
FACTORIES	...	...	...	...	13	...	0	...	—
(Including Factory Laundries).									
WORKSHOPS	...	...	...	...	108	...	6	...	—
(Including Workshop Laundries).									
WORKPLACES	...	...	...	...	6	...	—	...	—
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	127		6		—

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>					Found.		Remedied.		Prosecutions.
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	—
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Other Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	—
Sanitary Accommodations :—									
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Unsuitable or Defective	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	—
Not Separate for Sexes...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—

*Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—*

Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) ... ..	—	...	—	...	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (S.S. 97 to 100) ...	—	...	—	...	—
Failure as regards List of Outworkers (S. 107) ... ..	—	...	—	...	—
Giving out work to be done in Premises which are :—					
Unwholesome (S. 108) ... ..	—	...	—	...	—
Infected (S. 110) ... ..	—	...	—	...	—
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises Infected by Scarlet Fever or Small Pox (S. 109) ... ..	—	...	—	...	—
	27		27		—

**3.—OTHER MATTERS.**

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories, —	Number.	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ...	—	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remedial under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) :—		
Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	—	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..	—	
Other ... ..	—	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
In use during 1909 ... ..	—	
Certificates granted :—		
In use at the end of 1909 .. ..	—	
Homework :—		
<i>List of Outworkers</i> (S. 107) :—	Number of	
	Lists.	Outworkers.
Lists received ... ..	2	6
Addresses of Outworkers :—		
Forwarded to other Authorities ... ..	4	
Received from other Authorities ... ..	5	
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists ... ..	1	
<i>Homework in Unwholesome or Infected Premises</i> :—		
	Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Notices Prohibiting Homework in Unwholesome Premises (S. 108) ... ..	—	—
Cases of Infectious Disease notified in Homeworkers's Premises ... ..	—	—
Orders Prohibiting Homework in Infected Premises (S. 110) ... ..	—	—
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1909 :—		
Workshops and Workplaces ... ..	71	
Laundries ... ..	6	
Bakehouses ... ..	18	
Total Number of Workshops on Register ... ..	95	



## Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops

The number of cowsheds on the register is seven, the number of milch cows in these sheds is one hundred and eighty-three. All the sheds are situated on farm land on the outskirts of the district, and in no case are the cattle kept continuously in them. The general sanitary state of the premises is, on the whole, satisfactory, they are well lighted, ventilated and drained; all have a water supply, and are kept in a cleanly state. There has been no case of infectious illness amongst those employed in the cowsheds, and so far as we know there has been no disease of the cattle. There has been no suspicion attaching to the milk from the cowsheds in the district in cases of infectious sickness. The milk from the majority of the sheds is sent to milk shops outside the district. Two only of the milk sheds supply milk shops in the town. I again urge the desirability of a periodical veterinary inspection of the milch cows in the district. The Council have considered this matter and they concluded that it could be more efficiently carried out under the auspices of the County Council. I am quite in agreement with this view and hope that some means will be found whereby the County Council can arrange to have such inspection carried out.

There are twenty-six registered milk shops and dairies in the district; a good many of these sell milk in small quantities over the counter only. On the whole the regulations of the order are efficiently carried out, the combined milk shops and dairies are really well kept, and their state as regards cleanliness and so forth is all that could be desired. All the premises have been frequently inspected and special visits have been paid to particular shops supplying houses in which infectious sickness has occurred. There have been no facts pointing to the milk supply from any dairy being concerned in the spread of infectious sickness. As a means of protecting the milk supply from infection the vendor supplying a house from which infectious sickness is notified is instructed to deliver milk at that house only into a receptacle provided by the customer. In previous reports I have adverted to the dangerous system of distributing milk to houses in dealers' cans; I consider there is great risk when these are left at a house where there is infectious sickness. The regulations provide that cans must be effectively cleansed after use, and the Council insists on the provision for this being done at all dairies, but I am very sceptical as to this regulation being systematically observed.

## Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Six samples of milk were taken from the various vendors during the year—none were found adulterated. Five samples of new milk were taken at the request of the consignee from the churns as they arrived at Southall Railway Station. No other samples of food or drugs were taken during the year.

A sample of ale purchased at a public house in the district which was alleged to be the cause of acute illness of the purchaser after drinking the same was submitted at his request to the Public Analyst who reported it free from contamination.

### Offensive Trades.

No offensive trades as scheduled under the Public Health Act are carried out in the district. Applications have at times been made to the Council for the establishment in the district of trades coming under this Act, which, after due enquiry, have always been refused.

Two cases of nuisances coming under the category of effluvium nuisances were reported to the Council during the year. The first related to alleged foul smells caused by the baking of varnished articles in the course of manufacture. The matter is still under observation. The second case related to offensive smells arising from the sediment of settling tanks of a small chemical works. The nuisance was abated and there has been no recurrence.

One or two complaints have also been received relating to the deposit of house refuse on the banks of the canal. The cause of nuisances in these cases was discontinued.

### Canal Boats Acts.

#### Report of Canal Boats inspection during the Year 1909.

Salary as Inspector of Canal Boats	...	...	...	£20
Number of Boats Inspected	...	...	...	52
„ „ Special Visits to Canal for Inspection	...	...	...	31
„ „ Visits in which Boats were Inspected	...	...	...	22
„ „ Boats found with Infringements	...	...	...	18
„ „ „ „ without „	...	...	...	34
„ „ Infringements remedied	...	...	...	17
„ „ Boats worked by men only	...	...	...	29
„ „ Boats having women and children on board	..	..	..	23

#### NATURE OF INFRINGEMENTS :—

Requiring Painting and Doing-up	...	...	...	5
Leaky Aft Cabin	...	...	...	1
Leaky Roof of Cabin	...	...	...	2
Defective Stoves in Cabins	...	...	...	3
Broken Cabin Floors	...	...	...	2
Not having Certificates of Registration	...	...	...	3
Boat not properly marked	...	...	...	1
Unregistered Boat used as a Dwelling	...	...	...	1

I am pleased to again report that no case of Infectious Disease has come to my notice on any of the Boats visited. There appears to be a fairly general desire to keep the Boats as clean and neat as possible, but, as the infringements found will show, the Owners of the

Boats are largely at fault in allowing these conditions to exist, and in several instances I have found the Master of the Boat only too glad for the inspection to be made in order that it might be put into a more habitable state of repair.

J. WOOD, *Cert. San. Inst.*

### Summary of Sanitary Work, 1909.

#### INSPECTIONS :—

Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint	...	...	85
„ „ „ in connection with infectious Disease	...	...	149
Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection	...	...	105
„ „ Houses Inspected from House to House	...	...	235
Total Number of Inspections	...	...	1912

#### NOTICES :—

Number of Cautionary Notices served	...	...	144
„ „ Statutory Orders issued	...	...	4
„ „ Summonses served	...	...	...
„ „ Convictions obtained	...	...	...

#### DWELLING-HOUSES :—

Number of Houses and Premises Cleansed, Repaired	...	9
„ „ Closed as Unfit for Habitation, H.W.C. Act	...	...
„ „ Re-opened after Repairs	...	...
„ „ Demolished	...	...
Illegal Underground Dwellings vacated	...	...

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS :—

Number Registered under Bye-laws	...	...	16
„ „ Contraventions	...	...	...

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES :—

Number Registered under Bye-laws	...	...	...
„ of Inspections made	...	...	...
„ „ Contraventions	...	...	...

#### CANAL BOATS :—

Number Registered under Acts	...	...	...
„ of Contraventions of Regulations	...	...	18

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, CARAVANS, ETC. :—

Number observed during the Year	...	...	16
„ of Nuisances therefrom abated	...	...	8
„ removed from the District	...	...	10

#### BAKEHOUSES :—

Number in District	...	...	18
„ Contraventions of Factory Acts	...	...	12



## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES :—

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ of Inspections and Frequency of Inspections (weekly)...	...	...	...	...	...	236
„ Contraventions of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	14

## COW-SHEDS :—

Number on Register...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ of Inspections and Frequency (half-yearly)	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ Contraventions of Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Milch Cows in District...	...	...	...	...	...	183

## DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ of Inspections and Frequency (half yearly)	...	...	...	...	...	76
„ Contravention of Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	9

## UNSOUND FOOD :—

Number (A) Animals Seized ; (B) Articles or Parcels seized	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Condemned by Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Articles or Parcels surrendered	...	...	...	...	...	15

## ADULTERATED FOOD :—

Number Samples taken (if any) by the District Authority	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Found Adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	—

## OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Number of Premises in District	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Contraventions of Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	—

## WELLS :—

Number New Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cleansed and Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Closed as Polluted	...	...	...	...	...	1

## CISTERNS, ETC., WATER SUPPLY AND SERVICE :—

Number Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Supply	...	...	...	...	...	99·9
„ New Provided	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Cleansed, Repaired, Covered	...	...	...	...	...	59
„ Draw Taps placed on Mains	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System	...	...	...	...	...	99·9
„ of Samples obtained from Wells (Main Supply)...	...	...	...	...	...	3

## WATER CLOSETS :—

Number of Water Closets substituted for dry receptacles...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ repaired, supplied with water, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	49

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS:—

*Drains.*

Number	Percentage of houses with Water Closets	...	99'9
„	examined, tested, exposed, etc.	... ..	13
„	unstopped, repaired, trapped	... ..	59
„	Waste pipes, rain pipes disconnected and repaired	...	13
„	New Soil pipes or Vent pipes fixed	... ..	6
„	existing Soil and Vent shafts repaired	... ..	18
„	disconnecting Traps and Chambers inserted	...	1
„	Reconstructed	... ..	5

*Cesspools.*

Number	rendered impervious, emptied, cleansed	...	6
„	abolished and drain connected to the Sewer	...	—
„	Percentage of houses draining into Sewer	...	99'9

## DISINFECTION :—

Number	Rooms disinfected (a) ordinary Infectious Disease (87), (b) Phthisis (4)	... ..	62
„	Rooms stripped and cleansed	... ..	5
„	Articles destroyed or disinfected	... ..	—
„	Ordinary Infectious Disease	... ..	413
„	Phthisis	... ..	6

## DUST :—

Number	New Bins provided	... ..	400
	How frequently is dust removed	... ..	Weekly
Number	of complaints of non-removal	... ..	1
	Methods of disposal	... ..	Tipping
	(a) destructor, (b) tipping.		

## SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED.

Overcrowding	... ..	9
Smoke	... ..	2
Accumulations of refuse	... ..	29
Foul ditches, stagnant water, etc.	... ..	7
Foul pigs and other animals	... ..	15
Dampness	... ..	18
Yards repaired and repaved	... ..	13
Other Nuisances	... ..	109

## SANITARY STAFF:

INSPECTOR: J. WOOD, C.R.S.I.

DISINFECTORS { GEORGE CROSS,  
EDMUND WILES.

## Adoptive Acts in force in the District.

- (1) Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
- (2) Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.
- (3) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- (4) Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The Bye-Laws of this Authority, recently revised, are based on the Model Bye-Laws of the Local Government Board, and relate to—

- (1) Cleansing of Earth Privies, Ashpits and Cesspools.
- (2) For the prevention of Nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.
- (3) Common Lodging Houses.
- (4) New Streets and Buildings.
- (5) Slaughter Houses.
- (6) Houses let in Lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, a register of which is now kept.
- (7) Removal of Offensive Matter or House Refuse.
- (8) Keeping of Animals.
- (9) Public Baths and Washhouses.
- (10) Open Spaces.
- (11) Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.



The following Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act (1907) have been adopted by the Council, and came into force October 5th, 1908.

Parts and Sections. 1	Conditions and Adaptations. 2.
Part II.— Section Twenty-five     Section Twenty-seven	“The power of making or enforcing byelaws under “section one hundred and fifty-seven of the “Public Health Act, 1875, as extended by “section twenty-three of the Public Health “Acts Amendment Act, 1890, with respect to “the paving of yards and open spaces in con- “nexion with dwelling-houses, shall cease to be “exercisable.”  “(7) Nothing in this section shall apply to any “temporary building erected or set up for use “by the Territorial Force.”
Part III.— Section Thirty-five       Section Thirty-eight	“This section, so far as it relates to the deposit of “material, shall have effect subject to the first “proviso to section ninety-one of the Public “Health Act, 1875.” “Byelaws made in pursuance of section “sixteen of the Local Government Act,” 1888, “for the prevention and suppression of nuisances “shall not, in relation to any subject-matter of “this section, be of any force or effect within “the district.”  “Nothing in this section shall prejudicially affect “any power or right exercisable by or attaching “to an owner or occupier of premises by virtue “of section twenty-two of the Public Health “Act, 1875, or of section eighteen of the Public “Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.”
Part IV.— Section Fifty-nine	“(6) Nothing in this section shall apply to a “public or circulating library which is not “within the district.”
Part V.— Section Seventy-five	“(3) The date of the Order of the Local Govern- “ment Board by which this Part is declared to “be in force shall be the beginning of the “period within which the local authority shall “give notice for the purposes of sub-section (1) “of this section.”
Part VIII (Fire Brigade.)	

## Burial Grounds.

The following Table gives particulars of the Burial Grounds in use in this District :—

	THE CEMETERY.	ST. JOHN'S.	PARISH CHURCH.
1.—The Situation of the Ground...	Havelock Road, Southall Green	The Green, Southall	Norwood.
2.—Total Area ... ..	About 5 Acres...	About $\frac{1}{2}$ -Acre	
3.—Dates of first use of first entry in Register ... ..	April 2nd, 1883	March 3rd, 1860	
4.—Total number of Burials to date	2,207	(Consecrated Jan. 23rd, 1860)	
5.—No of Vaults ... ..	None	1,570	
6.—" Brick Graves ... ..	Five	None	
7.—" Earth—Private Graves...	332	13	
8.—Length and Width of Grave Spaces ... ..	8-ft. $\times$ 4-ft. Brick Grave 7-ft $\times$ 3-ft. Earth Grave	577 Brick Grave, 8-ft. $\times$ 4-ft. Earth " 6-ft.6-in $\times$ 2-ft.6-in.	
9.—Depth of uppermost Coffin below Level of Ground ...	Four Feet	Four Feet.	
10.—Area of Unused Ground ...	2-thirds...	About 1-fifth. (See below).	
11.—Distance of Nearest Dwelling and whether partially or wholly surrounded by houses	20-ft. (partially)	Adjoining on North Side. North and West Sides.	

MEMO.—The Ground unused is the front portion of Churchyard and are principally brick grave spaces.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1909 and previous Years.  
SOUTHALL-NORWOOD.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					Deaths of Non- residents in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Number.			Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	11811	325	34.8	51	151.1	364	30.7	228	228	13	136	11.4
1900	13813	353	31.4	44	124.6	396	28.6	230	230	19	166	12.0
1901	13314	360	34.3	65	180.5	383	28.7	215	215	3	168	12.6
1902	15515	465	36.6	62	133.3	362	23.7	212	212	5	156	10.0
1903	16667	476	34.4	64	134.4	398	23.8	247	247	18	169	10.4
1904	18592	578	36.7	85	147.0	385	20.5	203	203	13	195	10.4
1905	19907	576	32.5	58	100.6	431	21.6	247	247	25	184	10.3
1906	22617	621	33.6	96	154.0	410	18.1	196	193	30	244	10.7
1907	24177	677	31.2	54	94.3	363	15.0	176	176	30	217	10.1
1908	24955	660	29.4	63	95.4	448	17.5	227	227	32	221	9.8
Averages for years 1899-1908	18136.8	509.1	33.49	64.2	131.5	394.0	27.8	218.1	218.1	18.8	185.6	10.7
1909	23,291	686	29.4	65	94.7	399		200		26	225	9.6

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 2,525.

Total population at all ages ...

Number of inhabited Houses ...

Average number of persons per house ...

13,200

1,920

6.8

At Census of 1901.



I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
London County Asylum, Norwood (Middlesex)	Hillingdon Union Workhouse Infirmary	<p>The Sanatorium, Southall</p> <p>St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington (W.)</p> <p>Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street</p> <p>West London Hospital</p> <p>Cancer Hospital, Chelsea</p> <p>Hanwell Cottage Hospital</p> <p>North-Western Hospital</p> <p>London Temperance Hospital</p> <p>Paddington Workhouse</p> <p>Wandsworth Asylum</p>

TABLE II.  
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.  
SOUTHALL-NORWOOD.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—SOUTHALL-NORWOOD.				2.—EAST WARD.				3.—WEST WARD.				4.—HANWELL ASYLUM.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
	9311	325	136	51	6225	196	71	29	7607	280	98	35	2500	...	228	...
	11199	353	166	44	7025	289	98	43	8712	289	97	42	2614	...	230	...
	10479	360	168	65	7870	245	80	25	9842	331	104	33	2835	...	215	...
	12680	465	156	62	8075	269	111	43	10702	352	133	53	2835	...	212	...
	12832	476	169	64	8515	281	117	35	12837	396	100	29	2835	...	247	...
	15737	578	195	85	9000	295	114	33	13371	365	107	30	2855	...	203	...
	17712	576	184	58									2855	...	247	...
	18777	621	244	96									2325	...	196	...
	21352	677	217	64									2825	...	176	...
	22371	660	221	63									2584	...	227	...
	Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	509.1	185.6	65.2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2706.3	...	218.1	...
1909	23,291	686	225	65	9400	268	111	30	13891	418	114	35	2584	...	200	...

**TABLE III.**  
The following Table shows the Ages of the Cases notified, and the number removed to Hospital from each locality.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT INCLUDING INSTITUTIONS.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	5
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65								
						65 and upwards	East.	West.	Asylum	St. M'bone Schools.	East.	West.	Asylum	St. M'bone Schools.
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	37	—	15	18	1	3	14	23	—	—	3	15	—	—
Membranous Group .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas .....	11	—	1	2	—	5	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	45	—	8	20	9	7	11	23	11	—	10	16	6	—
Typhus Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .....	6	—	—	4	1	1	1	5	—	—	1(a)	3	—	—
Relapsing Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	100	—	24	45	11	16	34	53	13	—	14	35	6	—

Four Cases Removed to General Hospitals (London).



TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.			
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	East.	West.	Work- house.	Vari- ous London Hos- pitals.	S. Mary- lebone Schools	Sana- torium.	Han- well Asylum	
Measles ... ..	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	3	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhoea ... ..	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteritis ... ..	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Other Septic Diseases ... ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Phthisis ... ..	12	3	3	5	1	10	1	6	3	2	1	—	—	5	
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	15	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	7	1	—	—	—	27	
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	18	3	1	—	—	9	8	8	7	2	1	—	—	20	
Bronchitis ... ..	20	3	1	—	—	3	13	12	8	—	—	—	—	12	
Pneumonia ... ..	28	8	6	1	—	6	7	10	18	—	—	—	—	14	
Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Alcoholism ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Venereal Disease ... ..	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Parturition ... ..	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Premature Birth ... ..	22	—	—	1	—	11	10	13	8	1	2	—	—	12	
Heart Diseases ... ..	6	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidents ... ..	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other causes ... ..	51	19	3	3	1	9	16	17	19	5	10	—	—	102	
All causes ... ..	225	65	23	14	6	59	58	97	101	11	15	—	1	200	

